Sub C1

13. An immobilized prodrug complex comprising:

(a) a selected synthetic receptor;

(b) a selected drug that binds to the synthetic receptor with lower affinity than to the drug's pathophysiologic receptor so that the selected drug preferentially binds to the pathophysiologic receptor with no loss of efficacy of the selected drug; and

C1

(c) a biologic or biocompatible structure [attached] to which the selected synthetic receptor or selected drug is immobilized.

14. A prodrug complex comprising a drug bound to a synthetic receptor selected to bind said drug [identified] by a method selected from the group consisting of combinatorial selection, monoclonal antibody selection and antibody engineering, wherein said drug preferentially dissociates from the synthetic receptor and binds to a pathophysiologic receptor following administration of the prodrug complex to an organism.

Sub C2

16. A method of producing a prodrug complex comprising:

(a) selecting a drug to be delivered as a prodrug complex;

(b) selecting a synthetic receptor that binds to the drug, wherein said synthetic receptor is selected by at least one of combinatorial selection, screening and selection of antibodies, engineered antibodies, oligonucleotides or oligosaccharides, or in vitro evolution [from a sequence, shape, antibody or encoded chemical library]; and

C2

(c) binding the selected drug to the selected synthetic

receptor to form a prodrug complex.

18. A multi-prodrug complex comprising at least two drugs bound to at least two synthetic receptors, wherein at least one of the synthetic receptors is selected to bind said drug [identified] by a method selected from the group consisting of combinatorial selection, monoclonal antibody selection and antibody engineering, and wherein said drugs preferentially dissociate from the synthetic receptors and bind to pathophysiologic receptors following administration of the multi-prodrug complex to an organism.

20. A method of producing a multi-prodrug complex comprising:

(a) selecting at least two drugs to be delivered as a multi-prodrug complex;

(b) selecting at least two synthetic receptors that bind to the selected drugs, wherein at least one of the synthetic receptors is selected by at least one of combinatorial selection, screening and selection of antibodies, engineered antibodies, oligonucleotides or oligosaccharides, or in vitro evolution [from a sequence, shape, antibody or encoded chemical library]; and

(c) binding the selected drugs to the selected synthetic receptors to form a multi-prodrug complex.

22. A prodrug complex comprising:

a) a synthetic receptor selected from the group consisting of drug receptors, transmitter receptors, autocoid receptors, cytokine receptors, antibodies, antibody fragments, molecular recognition units, engineered antibodies, antibody

mimics, adhesion molecules, agglutinins, integrins, selectins, nucleic acids and biopolymers comprising nucleotides, saccharides, fatty acids, phenols, phosphates, sulfates, other organic monomers or nonbiologic monomers, wherein said synthetic receptor is selected by at least one of combinatorial selection, screening and selection of antibodies, engineered antibodies, oligonucleotides or oligosaccharides, or in vitro evolution; and

C5 cont.

b) a selected drug that binds to the synthetic receptor with lower affinity than to the drug's pathophysiologic receptor so that the selected drug dissociates from the synthetic receptor and preferentially binds to the pathophysiologic receptor.

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24. A method of enhancing delivery of a selected drug to a pathophysiologic receptor for said selected drug comprising:

Amd C6

(a) selecting a drug to be delivered as a prodrug complex and a synthetic receptor selected from the group consisting of drug receptors, transmitter receptors, autocoid receptors, cytokine receptors, antibodies, antibody fragments, molecular recognition units, engineered antibodies, antibody mimics, adhesion molecules, agglutinins, integrins, selectins, nucleic acids and biopolymers comprising nucleotides, saccharides, fatty acids, phenols, phosphates, sulfates, other organic monomers or nonbiologic monomers, wherein said synthetic receptor is selected by at least one of combinatorial selection, screening and selection of antibodies, engineered antibodies, oligonucleotides or oligosaccharides, or in vitro evolution, and wherein said selected drug binds to the selected synthetic receptor with lower

C6

affinity than to the drug's pathophysiologic receptor;

(b) binding the selected drug to the selected synthetic receptor to produce a prodrug complex; and

(c) administering the prodrug complex to an organism so that the selected drug dissociates from the selected synthetic receptor and binds to the drug's pathophysiologic receptor.

26. A multi-prodrug complex comprising:

(a) at least two synthetic receptors, at least one of which is selected from the group consisting of drug receptors, transmitter receptors, autocoid receptors, cytokine receptors, antibodies, antibody fragments, molecular recognition units, engineered antibodies, antibody mimics, adhesion molecules, agglutinins, integrins, selectins, nucleic acids and biopolymers comprising nucleotides, saccharides, fatty acids, phenols, phosphates, sulfates, other organic monomers or nonbiologic monomers, wherein said synthetic receptors are selected by at least one of combinatorial selection, screening and selection of antibodies, engineered antibodies, oligonucleotides or oligosaccharides, or in vitro evolution; and

(b) at least two selected drugs that bind to the synthetic receptors with lower affinity than to the drugs' pathophysiologic receptors so that the selected drugs dissociate from the synthetic receptors and preferentially bind to their pathophysiologic receptors.

28. A method of enhancing delivery of selected drugs to pathophysiologic receptors for said selected drugs comprising:

(a) selecting at least two drugs to be delivered as a